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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet. in Tib.* S. 28.

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PETERSBURG, *June* 6.

THE Court has received an account from Count Orlow, dated from before Coron, in the Morea, the 9th of April, mentioning that he arrived at Vitula, the seaport of Maina, the 28th of February, with three ships, one pink, and one other vessel; that Captain Barkow, from Bardinia, had routed 1000 Turks, and pursued them to Misithria, and attacked that town; that the enemy had retired from the town and castle; that Captain Barkow had plundered the same, after two days siege, and taken 2000 Turks prisoners; that Prince Peter Dolgoruski has taken Arcadia, and 2000 prisoners, with three pieces of cannon; that after this the fleet sailed to Coron, where Count Orlow landed and attacked the fortress, which defends itself still; and that all the Morea is in the utmost confusion. Our troops are well contented; the Rear Admiral Jelmanow is safe arrived in the Morea with a bomb vessel; Mr. Hanabald is despatched with two men of war to attack Navarino. The day before this account came away we heard that there had been a battle between the Greeks and the Turks in the straits of Corinth, in which the Turkish commander, Derewes Aga, was taken prisoner.

DANTZICK, *June* 6. We are assured that 1500 Russians have entered Courland, in order to bring to submission those who have formed a party against the Duke.

A few days ago a corps of some thousand Turks and Tartars came suddenly upon a Russian post between Bender and Yassy, when the Russians made a feint of retreating; and thereby drawing the enemy into an ambuscade, the greatest part of them were killed or drowned.

June 30. Yesterday, about two o'clock in the morning, 30 Prussian hussars passed the Vistula, and took post on the territory of this town, in a place guarded by 20 men of our garrison. These Prussians were followed soon after by 40 Prussian infantry, who not only seized 80 of our soldiers, but also 12 small pieces of cannon, and all the different posts that were guarded by our troops to secure us from the insults of the confederates. It is reported this day that we shall soon have here 5000 Prussians, who are already on their march with some heavy artillery. Our magistrates having demanded of the Prussian resident the reason of this proceeding, the latter answered that when all the troops shall be arrived he should know the cause. It is also said that Prussian troops are seen on the side of the district of Emerland.

WARSAW, *June* 20. Our last advices from the main army bring an account that two large bodies of Turks, of 12,000 men each, have passed the Danube, and are directing their march to Yassi; and that, in consequence of this manœuvre, the Russian General in chief, Count Romanzow, had passed the Pruth the 28th of this instant.

Letters from Moldavia, of the 10th, take notice that the Russian army had been obliged, by reason of the heavy rains that had just fallen, to encamp some days in the neighbourhood of Choczim, but that it was again put in march. On the 6th it encamped at Lepschano, and on the 10th its van, under the command of General Baur, passed the Schafer; that part of the army of General Count Panin had already passed the Niester, near Kalus; and that General Stoffeln had drawn his army together. From all these motions, it is thought that the Russian Generals were making dispositions to attack the enemy, who are encamped near Falcy, immediately.

June 27. According to letters from Kaminieck, the Prince of Brunswick arrived there the 15th, and continued his rout to join the army of Count Romanzow, which is advancing towards the Danube. General Stoffeln died at Barlat, much regretted by his troops, who are now commanded by the Prince de Repnin.

BRUNSWICK, *June* 16. The Princess Dowager of Wales will stay here while the Duke of Gloucester makes the tour of Hanover. It is said that the Queen of Denmark will come to see her august mother, and the Hereditary Princess, her sister.

VENICE, *June* 15. It is reported that the Russians have penetrated into Achaia, formerly Bœotia, by the famous isthmus of Corinth, and that they are in possession of the city of that name, formerly the most celebrated, the most voluptuous, and the most ornamented, of any in Greece. The Turks opposed their passage in vain; they were beaten every where. If this news is confirmed, it will destroy all the accounts that have been published of their almost total destruction in the Morea.

June 23. All that we can hear from the Morea is that eleven Turkish vessels, called sultanines, have anchored between Scio and Smyrna, where they wait the arrival of the rest of the Ottoman fleet; that the Russians have abandoned all the places they occupied in the Morea, except Navarino, in order to go and meet the enemy's fleet with their whole force, so that we expect soon to hear of a sea fight.

TRIESTE, *June* 10. The affairs of the Russians in the Morea are at present in a very favourable way. They have beaten three bodies of Turks, one of 7, one of 8, and one of 10,000 men; of whom 700, 1700, and 3000, are left dead on the field. The Russians are masters of the whole peninsula, excepting Malvasia and Napoli di Romania, which fort is still besieging. These accounts may be depended upon.

NAPLES, *June* 19. The Queen of Naples has begun to visit the principal convents of nuns in this metropolis, and has been graciously pleased to allow the foreign Ministers to attend her Majesty on these occasions.

TUNIS, *May* 31. On the 25th instant all the Greeks in this city, both ecclesiasticks and merchants, and their servants, amounting to about 150 in number, were arrested by order of the Bey; at the same time their effects were seized and put up in warehouses, and all their ready money, amounting to the value of 25,000 Venetian sequins, was carried to the palace. The whole amount of their goods and money is computed at 300,000 piastres. The consternation and astonishment which this occasioned is not to be expressed, and the mob cried out that these unfortunate Greeks should be beheaded. However, they are only confined, and we are at present as little acquainted with their crime as with the punishment they are to suffer; but this is certain that they will be ruined, whenever they recover their liberty.

From the frontiers of POLAND, *June* 28. In Count Leszinski's and the General of Grand Poland's journal, who after the peace of Carlowitz were sent to Constantinople, we find the following prophecy, in Latin. "Prophecy of the Turks: Our Emperour will arise and take the kingdom from a heathenish Prince. He will also take the red apple, and bring it under his power. If the Christians do not draw their swords in the seventh year he will reign until the twelfth, and build houses, plant vineyards, and beget children; but after the twelfth year (since the red apple has been under his power) the Greeks will unsheathe their swords, and make the Turks fly wherever they come." Which prophecy, some people imagine, is now fulfilling.

LEGHORN, *June* 8. Within these few days the Captain of a ship arrived here from the Levant, who was spoke to by a Russian man of war of 64 guns, and carried to Navarino, where he took on board several Greeks, who, fearing they should be sacrificed to the resentment of the Turks, had abandoned their habitations. According to the report of these Greeks, the Russians had been obliged not only to raise the siege of Coron, but to abandon the design they had formed upon Modon. The Captain adds that the Pacha of Tripoliza had condemned to death several Greeks, and that his severity had spread such alarms upon the rest that they had determined to separate from the Russians, notwithstanding Count Orlow had published a second manifesto, by which he promised, on the part of the Empress, the securest protection, if they would join his troops.

HANOVER, *July* 2. Last Tuesday the Duke of Gloucester returned here, in the evening, from Hamelen. About ten he went to Montbrillant, and from thence to the Vauxhall of this city. Yesterday his Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince Charles of Mecklenburg, and several Lords, took the diversion of a carousal.

LONDON, *June* 28.

YESTERDAY a Gentleman, with the most decent deportment, addressed his Majesty, going into St. James's, in the following words: "Justice, "my Lord the King! to my sovereign I appeal for "justice!" It is conjectured that this application related to some important discoveries lately made in some of the colonies.

A few days ago Captain Gardiner, of his Majesty's ship the Levant, arrived at Portsmouth, with 27,000 dollars from Jamaica, for the use of the government and the merchants, which have since been lodged in the bank.

On Tuesday last arrived in the river the Lion, Parnassus, and Speedwell, all from Boston, in New England, with their lading as exported; by which advice is received that the merchants still continue resolved to import no more English goods, until all the duties shall be repealed.

The accounts that were received last week from the town of Boston, in America, are of so very alarming a nature that measures of one kind or other, either vigorous or lenitive, must be pursued in a few days.

It was said on Monday night, with the greatest confidence, and bets were laid upon it, that the leading men in the Boston committee would pay a visit to the British chapel.

Yesterday an express was sent off from the Earl of Hillsborough's office for General Gage, at New York.

The negro slaves upon the late Mr. Beckford's estates in the West Indies amount to upwards of 18000; and, at 30 l. each, are calculated to be worth upwards of 58,000 l. Jamaica currency.

Orders were last week sent to Ireland to put a stop to the exportation of salt provisions to any of the French or Spanish islands in the West Indies.

June 29. Yesterday morning, at six o'clock, the remains of the late Right Hon. William Beckford, Esq; Lord Mayor of this city, were carried out of town, from Soho square, in a hearse and six; adorned with escutcheons, streamers, &c. which was followed by ten horsemen. The corpse was to lie in state last night at the place they put up at, and this night; and tomorrow is to be interred at Fonthill.

A clergyman preached at Fonthill, not long since, on the following text: "He shall stand before Kings, and will not be ashamed."

Thomas Oliver, Esq; the candidate for this city, lies very ill at his house in Fenchurch street, of the same kind of fever, it is said, of which the Lord Mayor died.

Yesterday the late Lord Mayor's will was brought to Doctors Commons, and lodged with Roger Altham, Esq. His Lordship has appointed for his executors Lord Bruce, Sir John Gibbons, Henry Hoare, Esq; William Martin Burte, Esq; Dr. Wake, and George Cooke, Esq; who is since dead.

Letters from Venice inform that the miserable Greeks are flying on all sides from the fury of the enraged Ottomans; and what renders their condition truly deplorable, the Grand Seignior has declared he will consider as enemies to the Porte such states as may afford any of them shelter in their dominions.

This day, at noon, was finally closed, at Guildhall, the poll for the election of a Lord Mayor for this city, when the numbers were, for Alderman Trecothick 1601, Alderman Crosby 1434, Sir Henry Bankes 437.

After the declaration of the numbers by the sheriffs they returned the names to the Court of Aldermen, who declared Alderman Trecothick duly elected. The Alderman, after his election, addressed himself to the Livery, in a very handsome speech, in which he paid a high compliment to the abilities of the late Lord Mayor, and acknowledged how unequal he was to succeed so worthy a magistrate.

July 1. According to the advices received by this day's mail, there is all the reason in the world to expect a speedy engagement between the Russians and the Turks, General Romanzow being advanced as far as the river Pruth, General Panin being actually in the environs of Bender, and the Grand Viziar, with the army under his command, having passed the Danube at Isaccia. In the mean time the army of the latter is said to be much more considerable than last year; but his troops are greatly dispirited by the death of his brother, chief commander of the Spahis, who died suddenly in the camp. The Turkish fleet has passed Gallipoli, and anchored in the gulf of Engia; and Admiral Spiritoff, having been joined by the squadron under Rear Admiral Elphinstone, is sailed to meet them.

Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, came on the election for an Alderman at Billingsgate Ward, in the room of the Right Hon William Beckford, deceased; when Richard Oliver, Esq; being the only person nominated, was unanimously chosen.

They write from Stockholm that ſome late extraordinary proceedings had induced his Majeſty, with the advice of the Senate, to order a conſiderable augmentation to be made in the navy and land forces of Sweden.

Letters from Otranto aſſure that the Ruſſian Vice Admiralle had ſailed from the Morea, to wait for the Turkiſh ſquadron; that on the 25th of laſt month a Ruſſian frigat had engaged a Turkiſh ſhip of war and three gallies, ſunk one of the latter, and made the reſt ſheer off. A few days after the Ruſſian Admiral fell in with an Ottoman ſquadron, and ſunk and burnt ſeveral gallies. A Turkiſh commander was carried priſoner to Prince Orlow at Navarino, who received him with great politeneſs; but the infidel being ſo ungrateful as to make an attempt on that nobleman's life, during the night, his head was ſtruck off the next day.

This morning, about ten o'clock, a meſſenger was deſpatched to the Earl of Chatham requiring his attendance at a Privy Council, held at St. James's on affairs of importance.

It is reported that two regiments of Hanoverian troops will, with permiſſion of their ſovereign, be taken into the pay of the Eaſt India company, and that they will be ſent to India ſome time next winter.

By a Gentleman juſt arrived in town from Paris we learn that every thing in that country looks like an approaching war, as they are raiſing recruits, and are buſy in their dockyards, &c. from whence they have lately ſent out two men of war and three frigates.

His Majeſty has ordered divine ſervice to be read every Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, at his palace at Richmond, and has appointed a chaplain for that purpoſe.

It is conſidered as a certainty, ſays a correſpondent from the continent, that France is meditating a grand blow againſt Great Britain. Their naval preparations at Toulon and Breſt, with the ſecrecy with which theſe preparations are carried on, ſufficiently beſpeak their intentions.

Letters from Corſica mention that ſeveral bodies of inſurgents are yet in arms in that iſland, and commit great exceſſes. The curate of Guado, who is at the head of 200 men, and another native at the head of 150, have ſeized ſome carriages laden with forage, and burnt ſeveral houſes belonging to thoſe who are in the French intereſt.

A loan of two millions of florins is juſt negotiated in Holland for the Empreſs of Ruſſia, at five per cent. which was the true cauſe of the decreaſe of ſtock this week.

Extract of a letter from Ancona, *June* 19.

"The day before yeſterday letters arrived from the Morea, of good authority, mentioning that on the 15th inſt. Prince Orlow had deſpatched 2000 regular troops and 16,000 Mainotes from Navarino to Corinth, to keep their poſt there, in order to prevent the Turks entering the Morea. Theſe troops paſſed Muſenigo the 4th inſtant, where they met Soldia Baſſa with an army of 30,000 Albanians; they engaged one another at eleven o'clock in the morning, and fought very vigorouſly until three in the afternoon. The Turks had 2000 men killed and 1600 taken priſoners, and loſt 24 colours, one officer's ſtaff, 20 kettle drums, five pieces of cannon, and a great deal of baggage and proviſion; the reſt of the army, with Soldia Baſſa, took their flight to Lepanto. The Ruſſians and Greeks have about 1000 men killed, and 1500 wounded, among whom are ſix officers. As ſoon as this victory was gained a ſtrong detachment marched to the fortreſs of Polli Coſtia, at the ſtraits of the Morea, quickly to take the ſame. The faithfulneſs of the Greeks and Mainotes, both to their religion and the Empreſs, cannot be exemplified. The ſame day Prince Dulgoruſki marched to Dulcigno with 16,000 men, part Ruſſians and part Turks, to beſiege the capital of the Morea, and to chaſtiſe the Governour for his brutality to the principal citizens."

July 7. Certain advice is received that the French King, ſince the beginning of laſt month, has raiſed twenty millions of livres, at eight per cent.

It is certain that an army of 40,000 men is now ſtationed on the frontiers of Portugal. What this ſineſſe means time will probably ſoon ſhow.

At a court of Common Council, this day, a ſtatue was voted to the memory of the late Lord Mayor, and oppoſed only by one perſon, Mr. Watts, pewterer in Portſoken ward. A committee of ſix Aldermen, and twelve Commoners, were appointed to manage the buſineſs. The committee was this day empowered to draw on the chamber for any ſum not exceeding 1000l. towards defraying the expenſe of the ſame.

It is ſaid the ſtatue intended to be erected to the memory of the late Lord Mayor will be white marble, that his Lordſhip is to be repreſented in the ſame poſition in which he addreſſed his Majeſty, the ſpeech his Lordſhip made to be engraven on a tablet of black marble, and the letters to be gilt; and his ſtatue is to be fixed in the ſheriffs court, at the bottom of Guildhall.

It is ſaid that a great perſonage will viſit Oxford this ſummer, and ſtay one night at Blenheim, the ſeat of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

It is reported that one or more of the late commiſſioners at Boſton, New England, are now in town, and have frequent conferences with perſons in high office.

Lately was married at Clapham, near Stettle, Bryan Butterfield, aged 75, to Anne Jackſon, aged 95. What is remarkable, ſhe was upwards of 70 when ſhe was married the firſt time; and this is her third huſband, who, it may be preſumed, will be her laſt.

We hear that yeſterday Governour Bernard had a long conference with ſome great officers of ſtate before the meeting of the Privy Council which was held at St. James's, after the breaking up of which an expreſs was ſent off to Falmouth, to be forwarded to New York and Boſton.

The ſudden arrival of Mr. Lyttleton from Portugal, the delay of Mr. Pitt for Spain, notwithſtanding all his equipage has been ready for ſome time, more likely has affected the funds than the report of the Ruſſian loan; for in an affair of that kind the currency is Dutch ducats, which depends on their own internal riches.

Extract of a letter from Mr. John Hill, *of* Hull *giving an account of the loſs of the* Betſey, *Captain* Watſon, *from* Virginia, *to* Charleſtown, South Carolina.

"On the 16th of May, having left Cape Henry but three days, as we were ſtanding to the ſouthward, the wind from north to north weſt, and blowing extremely hard, which occaſioned a great ſwell, before preparations could be made our veſſel was laid upon her beam ends. In about five minutes we loſt ſix hands off the deck, when our mizzen maſt was cut away, but to no purpoſe. Our main maſt was then cut by the board; and our fore maſt going at the ſame time, we laſhed them together. Our ſhip then ſinking, obliged us to ſwim to the maſt, where we lay floating ſeven and thirty hours, when we were taken up by an European ſhip bound for Glaſgow. Our Captain was loſt, after having five of his ribs broke, occaſioned by the force of the tiller, as he was ſtanding at the helm. A young Lady and her father, of the name of Hiaght, were alſo loſt, who expired in each others arms. Our number ſaved was thirteen. Our ſhip and cargo belonged to Nathan Alben Smith, of Virginia, who is the greateſt ſufferer by the unhappy event. I have not mentioned every particular, as I thought the heads would be ſufficient."

Orders have been ſent to Birmingham, within theſe few days, for 2000 muſkets, with cartouch boxes and other accoutrements, for the ſervice of the King of Pruſſia.

We hear that an order is given for the coining of 40 tuns of halfpence and ten tuns of farthings.

It is ſaid that a very large ſilver coinage is in agitation, with a recall of the old coin; and that the ſtandard is to be moderately lowered, in ſuch a proportion as may take away the motives now ſubſiſting for exporting or melting down the money.

Certainly ſome great event is ſoon to happen on the continent, in conſequence of the conduct of the Court of Vienna; but whether it be to act in conjunction againſt any other power with that of Pruſſia and Ruſſia is not abſolutely known, ſince ſhe has lately entered into a ſecret treaty with both, and is now augmenting and completing her army.

It is ſaid that a great perſonage has been robbed of a bank note of 120l. a diamond ring, and a pebble of great value. This plainly proves that there are rogues about Court.

July 9. A French man of war has lately been ſent to Tunis, to demand ſatisfaction for an inſult offered the French flag; and in caſe of refuſal, war is to be declared againſt that piratical ſtate immediately.

We are aſſured that no ſecond petition or remonſtrance will come from Yorkſhire, on account of a conference which a perſon of high rank in that county had the honour of holding lately with a great perſonage; the ſubſtance of which was, it ſeems, very pleaſing to the former.

Orders have been ſent to the different dockyards in this kingdom to get the ſhips now building finiſhed with all expedition.

His Excellency the Earl of Dunmore, Governour of New York, who has been for ſome time ſo much indiſpoſed as to prevent his ſetting out for his ſaid government ſo ſoon as he intended, is now ſo well recovered that it is expected his Excellency will in a few days embark for the ſame.

A party of Ruſſians and Greeks have got poſſeſſion of Atheni, the ancient and renowned city of Athens, with very little loſs.

A witty lawyer inſiſts that by the derivation of the word libel truth cannot be called ſo, it ſignifying a lye-bill.

A Gentleman obſerved that Admirals have been in a total eclipſe for ſome years, but that now they are viſible again.

July 10. Laſt Saturday came on to be heard, at the ſittings in Weſtminſter Hall, before Lord Mansfield, a cauſe in which Mr. Purdie, purſer, was plaintiff, againſt another purſer, for propagating an aſperſion to his prejudice. It ſeems two Gentlemen, one of whom was Mr. Purdie, were applying to be purſers. Mr. Purdie was preferred in a ſhip of 90 guns, the other in one of 40, which laſt giving out that he (Purdie) had, by bribing the ſecretary of the Admiralty, been preferred, the defamatory expreſſions were proved, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with coſts of ſuit.

At the ſame time came on a cauſe, in which Mr. Boulton, cook of a Guineaman, was plaintiff, and the Captain of the veſſel defendant. The action was brought for beating and impriſoning the plaintiff on board, on the high ſeas; which being clearly proved, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with coſts of ſuit, and 200 l. damages.

His Majeſty, in Council, was this day pleaſed to order that the Parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the 19th of this inſtant July, ſhould be farther prorogued to Tueſday the 25th of September next.

Orders are given for General R——'s regiment of foot, now quartered in Chatham barracks, to be in readineſs to embark on the firſt notice for Minorca, to relieve the regiment on that ſtation.

Tueſday night, for five hours, the French, Spaniſh, and Dutch Ambaſſadours, were driving to each others houſes with an unuſual precipitation.

Extract of a letter from Grenoble, *June* 20.

"A Gentleman in the neighbourhood of this city lately received a large portmanteau trunk, as if from one of his acquaintance, who was ſoon to viſit him, and to ſpend a few days at his houſe. While the ſervants were bringing it in he obſerved the houſe dog to ſet himſelf againſt it and to bark violently, which put him in mind of a trick that had formerly been played at Lyons; and he communicated his ſuſpicions to ſome intimate friends, who adviſed him to carry the portmanteau to ſome diſtance upon the waſte, and they would ſhoot at it, which they had no ſooner done than they heard the groans of a dying man. On opening the trunk they found the villain juſt expiring, with a brace of piſtols, a dagger, and a whiſtle by him. They apprized the proper officers with what had happened, who came immediately; and, having prepared proper aſſiſtance, in the middle of the night they blowed the whiſtle, when ſix men approached, two of whom they killed, two they took, and two made their eſcape."

A correſpondent obſerves, upon the ſingularity of the Groſvenor cauſe, that the only one that has any relation to it fell out in the laſt century, when Robert Earl of Southeſk charged his Royal Highneſs James Duke of York (afterwards King James II.) with an amour with his Counteſs; and though his Highneſs was at that time the riſing ſun, to uſe the phraſe of the times, yet his Lordſhip treated him like a ſchoolboy, and with the utmoſt indignity, but it was never brought into court. Nor, perhaps, is there any precedent, in this or any other country, of a like proceſs.

After the ſtricteſt ſearch by the proper officer, we hear there is little or no property to be found belonging to a certain perſonage whereon to levy a conſiderable fine lately awarded, a great houſe in Pall Mall being already mortgaged to its full value.

We are credibly informed that the noble Lord who obtained a verdict in the court of King's Bench on Thurſday laſt has declared his determined reſolution to proſecute more than one or two witneſſes for perjury, who gave evidence againſt him.

Dr. Charles, who was abroad with Lord Bute in the year 1768, and who has a penſion of 1000 l. a year on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, is the perſon who was appointed to overlook the education of the Duke of Cumberland.

One reaſon, it is ſaid, why a late jury did not give more damages, was for fear they ſhould be charged to the next arrears of the civil liſt, and thereby defeat the puniſhment; as what was intended to be a tax on a criminated individual might, by that means, be transferred to the innocent publick.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Paris.

"The Dauphineſs is tall, thin, a remarkably long neck, Auſtrian lip, pleaſing, but not handſome. She has gained many hearts, by paying the debts of a number of miſerable priſoners. This ſhe has done out of her arrears, for the allowance to the Dauphineſs always goes on; and the late having been dead ſome time, the arrears were conſiderable. The royal family are very fond of her, but the courtiers do not like her, for ſhe has ſenſe, and will judge for herſelf; and, by what I hear, judges very well."

They write from Florence, of the 18th of June, that two murderers having taking ſanctuary in a convent of Capuchins on the confines of Umbria, the good fathers had not only ſheltered them, but favoured their eſcape, for which tranſgreſſion of the Grand Duke's orders the friars have been baniſhed.

On Friday evening laſt an elderly man, ſhabbily dreſſed, went into the houſe of Mr. Clement, the Turk's Head in the Haymarket, and called for ſome brandy and water; and aſking for a knife, cut out ſeveral louiſd'ors and guineas from the cuffs and lining of his coat, which he depoſited in the hands of the landlord; ſoon after which he fell aſleep in the box, where he remained for an hour, when one of the ſervants endeavouring to awake him, to his great ſurpriſe found him dead. On examining his pockets ſome papers were found, by which it appeared that his name was M^cDermot; and that he got his living by petitioning ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, both in England and France, under pretence of being a decayed Gentleman.

NEW YORK, *Sept.* 3.

A LETTER from London, dated July 7th, from a friend to America, ſays: "There is one thing I think I can aſſure you of, that is, whether the merchants on your ſide open the trade or not they may depend the preſent Adminiſtration will never take the duty off TEA in condeſcenſion to American demands or threats; nor indeed have they any thing to fear, or oblige them thereto, as they have the King, Lords, and Commons, to ſupport them, as alſo the treaſury and army. What elſe do they want? For if ever they do any thing for America it will be for fear of loſing their ſeats; and as they do not appear to be in any danger of that, you have no reaſon to expect any favour from them."

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 20.

Extract of a letter from London, *June* 25.

I HOPE the reſult of your general meeting of the 5th current was to open the channel of trade as formerly, exclusive of tea, or any other goods which Adminiſtration may hereafter take it into their heads to lay a duty on. That is the mode I could wiſh to recommend, and not a partial importation of ſuch goods only as you cannot poſſibly do without; for ſhould ſuch a reſolve as that take place Adminiſtration will gain their point, and, in all probability, not only continue the duty on tea, but ſoon lay duties upon other goods exported to North America."

Extract of another letter from London, June 23.

"The rising of the Parliament without giving the expected relief left us here in a kind of ſuſpence, and turned our eyes to the conduct of the Americans. Many were the predictions of the enemies of America, that the goods which had been ſhipped on ſpeculation, to Boſton particularly, would be received, and the combination, as it is termed, be at an end; but a few days ago the Boſton ſhips returned with their goods, to the ſurpriſe, confuſion, and diſappointment, of the ſhippers, manufacturers, and Miniſtry. I never ſaw chagrin and vexation more viſible on the face of every man who has the leaſt connection with America, and is unfriendly to its preſent plan of oppoſition. Our friends rejoiced openly over their enemies, who, on their parts, acknowledged that they had been utterly diſappointed. Should the goods ſhipped to Virginia alſo return, the ſtroke would be complete. Nothing has done the cauſe of America ſo much ſervice as the rejection of theſe goods; many of them are yet on board the veſſels, and cannot be landed without great expenſe. One Mr. Haly has 1000 l. ſterling duties to pay, on one of theſe veſſels only. It is now given out that the duty on tea will be taken off next winter, and doubt not it will.

"The death of Mr. Beckford, the Lord Mayor, is a heavy ſtroke to the oppoſition; few deaths are the ſubject of ſo much ſorrow and joy. In the election of a ſucceſſour, as Lord Mayor and Alderman, the oppoſition carry every thing, by a great majority. A few deaths in the court of Aldermen will fix the whole city in the antiminiſterial ſyſtem. I cannot find any two perſons here who agree in ſentiment on the influence of the non importation; there ſeems to be ſome ſecret, which is yet impenetrable. The manufacturers are employed; and though there are many goods on hand, there is no complaint among them. Various are the conjectures on this head; moſt probably it may be imputed to an increaſed demand in many articles from abroad, but much more to miniſterial management, and application of publick money, in order to make a grand experiment of our virtue and reſolution. The ſtruggle cannot now be long; the iſſue will determine us either ſlaves or freemen. I hope no American will heſitate at the choice."

Extract of a third letter from London, June 26.

"I come now to obſerve on the paper read at the coffeehouſe, which I dare ſay was well intended; but I am clear that what the colonies have done had not in the leaſt degree been the means of taking off the duties on glaſs, paints, and paper, and that the Parliament did not do it from a principle of juſtice to the colonies, but becauſe it was bad policy to tax the manufactures of the kingdom. While this Miniſtry continue all the efforts the Americans can make, to get the remainder of the act repealed, will not avail."

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 20.

To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN, SEPTEMBER 17, 1770.

A S B. E. in his laſt piece, ſays he expected *to be ſet right in what he might have been miſtaken*, I will, with your leave, endeavour to do it. And firſt, I muſt inform him that, from the accounts I have had of the comet, it did not move from eaſt to weſt, as he imagined it did, but that its apparent courſe was from S. by W. to N. by E. that its greateſt velocity was about 45 degrees and a half in 24 hours, and not 180 degrees, as it muſt have been according to his obſervations on the *arches if deſcribed from the perpendicular point*; not 45 degrees, as it would have been had its apparent courſe been from E. to W. and had his obſervations been tolerably accurate which he made on the time of its culminating, or coming to the *perpendicular point*. Again, no accounts I have met with agree with his in a very eſſential point, I mean his eſtimate of the comet's being three nights inconſiderably in the zenith, and indeed if its apparent courſe was from S. by W. to N. by E. and its velocity as ſtated in the Pennſylvania Gazette for July 28th, I think it could not be ſeen near the zenith but on one night. If it was ſeen three nights, it muſt have altered its declination very ſlowly, and almoſt inſenſibly; but as he ſays it altered four degrees after reaching round the pole, without ſtating its declination muſt have been very great, and perceptible enough; for when it was in the zenith its declination could not have been leſs than about 38 degrees, but when it revolved around the pole, without ſtating, it muſt have been at leaſt 52 degrees, ſo that the comet muſt have altered its declination at leaſt 14 degrees in four days. This may be demonſtrated, to any one acquainted with the celeſtial globe; and therefore I think the Gentleman muſt have been miſtaken, and was not ſo exact in obſerving by the quadrant of his houſe as he imagined he was. If B. E. will conſider that a vertical circle near the horizon appears greater than an equal circle near the zenith, he may correct ſome of his obſervations on that head. But if he had conſidered that the motion deſcribed by the comet; and if he had conſidered that when the declination of a ſtar, or comet, is ſo great that its diſtance from the pole is leſs than the altitude of the pole, the ſtar, or comet, cannot appear to ſet, but muſt appear to revolve round the pole, as ſome of the ſtars in the Great Bear do. I ſay, if he had conſidered this, he would not have expreſſed ſo great ſurpriſe that the comet did not ſet in *any horizon*, and have ſaid that it was contrary to a rational expectation to ſee it riſe in an oblique tendency towards the eaſt. But, to conclude, the comet's apparent path was nearly from S. by W. to N. by E. it might paſs near the zenith one night, would croſs the meridian perhaps three days later for ſeveral nights, as B. E. obſerved it did; when its declination was about 52 or 53 north it would not ſet, but would appear to riſe to the eaſtward of the north; and when it altered its declination, and had declined far enough ſouth, it might be ſeen in the ſouth, as it was at New York on the 17th of July, about ten o'clock in the evening. This is not mere aſſertion, but demonſtration to any one acquainted with aſtronomy; and B. E. may ſatisfy himſelf that it is ſo, if he has a celeſtial globe, and knows how to uſe it. I am your humble ſervant,

ANOTHER CUSTOMER.

P. S. If B. E. alias C. R. does not underſtand why I ſaid the velocity of the comet, according to his obſervations, was 180 degrees, or 45 degrees in 24 hours, I will endeavour to make him underſtand, and will give a demonſtration, for the ſatisfaction of my old acquaintance, *the wiſey*, but poor aſtronomer, *The Conſtant Reader*.

Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON,

IF the ingenious penman of that piece ſigned C— R. in your paper of the 30th of Auguſt, thinks he has really perſonated me, permit me to give him joy for being capable of a thought that no one beſides himſelf can poſſibly entertain; and I beg, by way of return for his irony, quite hammered out of countenance, to pay him the compliment of a compariſon to the poor unfortunate hen, who whenever ſhe wants to lay an egg by ſome prudence in her inſtinct grows very ſolicitous to creep into her neſt unobſerved, but as ſoon as ſhe has dropped it, with an inconſiſtency much to be pitied (even in ſuch an animal, though tied down by nature to do it) ſhe makes the moſt ſanguine cackling imaginable, to give every body notice of what ſhe has done. Thus, under the fiction of C— R. every reader may as certainly ſee A. B. and *The Cuſtomer* endeavoured to be concealed as if one and the ſame name had been written to each piece. Any farther obſervation would be too much like an attempt to ſilence the hen in the joy which ſhe diſcovers by letting the world know ſhe has juſt dropped — an egg. But an egg either void of a yolk, or of that vivifying drop called a treadle, I am perſuaded muſt be too tatterly for any approbation, even that of ſquire Epicurus, who ſays a hard boiled egg only wants to be ſalted at the point of a guinea to make it the greateſt delicacy in the world; and I hardly fancy a ſingle muſcle can have been changed in my reader's face, except that of compaſſion for ſuch a perſon, I ſuppoſe, by ſome.

C— R.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

Sept. 15. Phenix, John Lawmont, from Glaſgow, with European goods.

17. Peggy, William Aſhburn, from the lower diſtrict, with European goods.

Cleared.

Sept. 15. Induſtry, Edward Latimer, for Barbadoes, with 354 ſcantlings, 2 barrels of bread, 6 barrels of pork, 5100 ſtaves, 72 hoops, 250 buſhels of oats, 33 buſhels of peaſe, and 115 live ſtock.

Advertiſements.

Ship LUNN & LLOYD, *Sept.* 13, 1770.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN, of *Great Brook ſtreet, Hanover ſquare, London*, came to *Virginia* in 1754 or 5, and lived ſeveral years with Major *William Tabaſſera*, of *King* and *Queen*. His friends have not heard from him a long while, and are very deſirous of knowing whether he is yet alive; if he is, and will apply to Captain *Robert Necks*, of the ſhip *Lunn & Lloyd*, in *James* river, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage. ROBERT NECKS.

N. B. If the ſaid *Blackburn* ſhould be dead, it will be acknowledged a favour of any perſon who will be pleaſed to acquaint the ſubſcriber thereof, by ſending a line to the printing office.

Ship LUNN & LLOYD, *Sept.* 13, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber having for ſome years paſt brought in family good for particular perſons, who promiſed to pay for the ſame ſoon after their delivery, which few complied with, thought proper, rather than leave their accounts with a lawyer, to adverтiſe that he had appointed Mr. *Emmanuel Jones* to ſettle his affairs in *Virginia*; but as little regard was paid to the ſaid advertiſement, he once more requeſts the favour of all that are now indebted to him not to fail paying off their reſpective balances in the enſuing court. If they do, he hopes they will not blame him, after giving this timely and friendly notice, for leaving their accounts with a lawyer.

ROBERT NECKS.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, at* Smithfield, *on* Thurſday *the 4th of* October,

ALL the title I have to the land in *Iſle of Wight* county which I recovered, by decree of the Hon. the General Court, from the heirs of *Thomas Carrel*. The land is good, the orchards are very valuable, and moſt of the houſes built with brick. The purchaſers to have twelve months credit, giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

DAVID JAMESON.

For SALE,

THE dwelling houſe in *Fredericksburg*, with all the outhouſes, and near a lot and a half of ground, where I formerly lived; alſo two lots, with ſtables for upwards of twenty horſes, and a room for carriages. The above would ſuit a publican extremely well, the houſe being very commodious for that purpoſe, as there is a large room 40 by 20, one ditto 27 by 20, two 17 by 16, all with fire places, and a hall 20 feet ſquare between the two buildings, with a porch on each ſide, and five rooms above ſtairs, three of which have fire places. The large room would make a good ball room or a good dance room, and the back building would ſuit a merchant with a family. For ſale alſo, a large building intended for a BLOMARY, with three lots of ground, that might eaſily be converted into a glaſs houſe, which is much wanted in this colony, and might be plentifully ſupplied with good cinder and proper ſand, on eaſy terms. The above building would make a good THEATRE, which might be very beneficial to the town in general, and country adjacent, if proper perſons, and of good demeanor, were to perform. For terms apply to the agent, who will return an anſwer with expedition.

B. GRYMES.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 20, 1770.

AS I intend to leave off tavern keeping, on *Thurſday* the 25th inſtant will be expoſed to ſale my dwelling-houſe in this city, with a houſe adjoining, that was built for a ſtore; there is a lot and a half of ground, and on it are all convenient outhouſes, beſides a well, and garden well paled in. At the ſame time will be ſold all my HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, and nine NEGROES, one an exceeding good cook wench, and a fellow who is a very good gardener. Alſo about 60 dozen of good old MADEIRA WINE, a large quantity of COAL, five HORSES, a CART and HARNESS. Six months credit will be allowed for all ſums above 40 s. the purchaſers giving bond and ſecurity.

Thoſe to whom I am indebted, upon coming to the ſale, may purchaſe to the amount of their demands. As ſoon as it is ended I ſhall make over the bonds to my creditors.

CHRISTOPHER AYSCOUGH.

N. B. All perſons indebted to me are deſired to come, without fail, by the 25th of *October* next, and either pay or give bond and ſecurity for what they owe. No longer indulgence will be given.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 20, 1770.

AS I intend to remove from this city, immediately after the *October* court, to *Richmond* town, this is to requeſt the favour of all perſons indebted to me to make ſpeedy payment, that I may be enabled to diſcharge what I owe before my departure.

ANTHONY GEOGHEGAN.

A YOUNG man, well recommended, capable of being a TUTOR or BOOKKEEPER, lately from *Britain*, by applying to *John M'Lean* of *Norfolk*, his terms will be made known.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Sept.* 22, 1770.

WHEREAS my wife ſome time ago left me, and before ſhe did ran me conſiderably in debt; and as I underſtand ſhe is harboured about this town, and very likely may continue the ſame practice, much to my prejudice: I hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. I likewiſe forewarn all perſons from harbouring or concealing her, if they would avoid being proſecuted as the law directs.

WILLIAM PAUL.

Wanted immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN ſhoemaker who is maſter of his buſineſs. Such a one will meet with good encouragement by applying to

FREDERICKSBURG,
Sept. 22, 1770.

HESLOP & BLAIR.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a brindled ſteer, marked with a ſwallow fork in the right ear and a ſlope in the under part of the left, and branded on the near horn HM in a piece. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2 l.

CHARLES BURTON, jun.

By direction of his Excellency the Governour.

ALL perſons applying for commiſſions to be either principal or aſſiſtant inſpectors of tobacco in any warehouſe, are required to bring the court's recommendation with a certificate from the county court clerk, ſpecifying for what the vacancy happened to ſupply which they ſhall be applied for.

WILLIAMSBURG, PETER PELHAM.
Sept. 13, 1770.

EDENTON, [illegible] 1770.

IMPORTED in the *Mattey*, Captain [illegible] from *London*, laſt *April*, and now lying [illegible] containing PLAYING CARDS, [illegible] heard off, but ſuppoſed to be lodged in [illegible] *fields*. Whoever has ſuch a conſignment [illegible] *Meſſ. Purdie* and *Dixon* will do the [illegible] gratefully acknowledged.

LOWTHER, HARDY, and LITTLE.

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the 27th inſtant, for ready money, at Mr.* Riddlehurſt's, *in* Hampton,

A SCHOONER now on the ſtocks, which may be ready to launch in five or ſix weeks, 36 feet keel, 15 feet beam, and near 8 feet hold: ſhe is well calculated for the *Weſt India* or northward trade; and is taken, at the ſuit of *James Wallace Bailey*, to ſatisfy an execution againſt *Wheatley*'s eſtate.

EDWARD HURST, *deputy ſheriff.*

N. B. If any perſon has a claim againſt the ſaid veſſel, he muſt make it appear before or on the day of ſale, or elſe be excluded.

HAVING reaſon to believe that a great number of people will be deterred from coming to *Edmonds Hundred*, to the ſale of the two ſhips cargoes of SLAVES advertiſed by us to be on the 20th inſtant (*Sept.*) on account of *Carter & Trents* negroes being adverтiſed to be ſold there, that have had the ſmallpox, we therefore give this notice that the above mentioned two ſhips, with their ſlaves, are removed to Colonel's warehouſe, on *James* river, about nine miles above *Edmonds Hundred*, and ten from *Peterſburg*, at which place the ſale will begin on the 20th inſtant, as formerly adverтiſed, and continue until all are ſold.

JOHN LAWRENCE, } and Co.
WILLIAM CALL, }

DAVID DICKINSON (now living on the plantation of Mr. *Auguſtine Smith's*, in *Glouceſter* county, on *Piankatank* river) would be glad to ſerve any Gentleman as OVERSEER, which buſineſs he has followed ſeveral years to the ſatisfaction of ſeveral Gentlemen who have employed him. Any Gentleman inclinable to employ him is deſired to write to him at the above mentioned place, and he will immediately wait upon him to know his terms.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, on *Friday* the 24th of *Auguſt*, a middle ſized light gray mare, [illegible] near buttock with three dots, [illegible] which appears, and that in a white [illegible] ſhe paces well, has a remarkable [illegible] and had a ſore, called a fiſtula, on her near ſide. Alſo a [illegible] bridle, a neck band, and ſilver claſps, with the initials [illegible] cut in each part. They are ſuppoſed to be ſtolen by one *King* (or *Reddiſon*) who about this time diſappointed [illegible] well made man, about 20 years of age, of a brown complexion, and wore his hair, which was brown, but may have cut it off; he had a brown wig with him. He had on a white *Virginia* cloth coat and breeches, white waiſtcoat and ſtockings, and [illegible] of a brownish colour, with him, and two ſaddles, [illegible] It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards *North Carolina*. Whoever [illegible] being the ſaid mare, and other things, to me, in *Caroline* county, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, or in proportion for part of them.

HENRY BURK.

COMMITTED to the jail of *Cheſterfield* county, on *Saturday* the 12th of *Auguſt*, a negro woman that cannot tell her owner's name. She is tall, of a yellow complexion, and has ſcarce any clothing. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and fetch her away.

JAMES BALL, *Jailor.*

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 3 inches high, branded on the near buttock O X, is docked, and the hair of her tail has been cut off; ſhe had a piece of rope about her neck. Alſo a ſorrel horſe colt, about two years old, neither cut, docked, nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed; the mare to 15 l. and the colt to 5 l.

RICHARD JONES.

THOSE who have the HALF ACRE *prizes in Col.* BYRD's *lottery, No* 293, 294, 295, 296, *and* 297, *to diſpoſe of, may hear of a purchaſer by applying to the printer of this paper.*

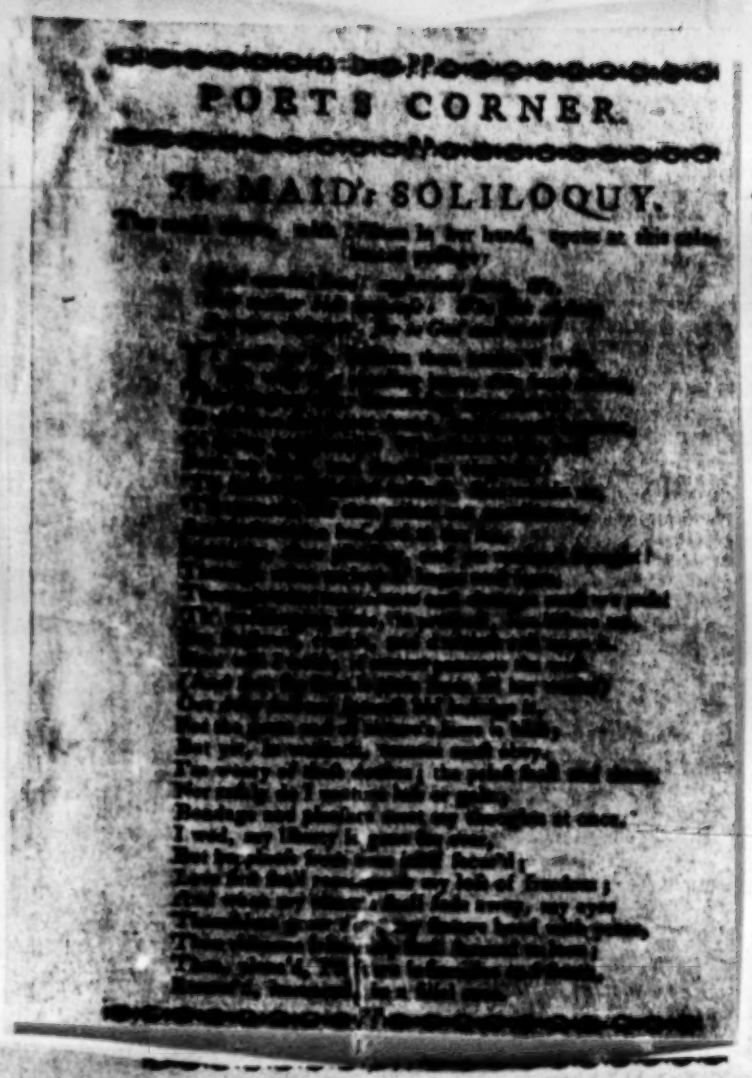
NORFOLK, *Sept.* 1, 1770.

AS I intend for *Great Britain* ſoon, all perſons who have any demands againſt me are deſired to make them known, that they may receive payment. Thoſe who are indebted to me, I expect, will be ſpeedy in their payments. —I have a very good WHARF, with convenient WAREHOUSES, which I would leaſe for a term of years; alſo ſeveral good DWELLING-HOUSES in the borough, and two PLANTATIONS on *Tanner's* creek. And I have, for ſale, a quantity of EUROPEAN and WEST INDIA GOODS, ſundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and ten very likely SLAVES, for ready money.

WILLIAM ORANGE.

ALL perſons who have books belonging to the eſtate of Mr. *Randolph Holt*, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend them immediately, to Meſſ. *Purdie & Dixon*, who will convey them to the adminiſtrator. Of the many books miſſing are Anſon's voyages, Reflections on Politeneſs, 2 volumes, 4th and 5th volumes of The Spectator, 2 volume of *Rabelais*'s works, Hervey's Meditations, and the 2 volume of *Swift*'s Miſcellanies.

JOHN HOLT.



NANSEMOND, *Sept.* 1, 1770.

WE want to charter, immediately, for Glasgow, *a veſſel that will carry* 200 *hhds. of tobacco. For terms of agreement apply to*

W. HAMILTON, & Co.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the ſubſcriber, the 24th of laſt month, a bright bay horſe, about ſix years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, has no brand or mark that can be remembered, only his back had been ſore, and when he went away the hair was not grown on it. He was bought of *Mr. Aſtrough*, in *Williamſburg*, by *Mr. Joſeph Ellis*. Whoever conveys the ſaid horſe to me ſhall have 20*s.* reward.

JOSEPH EGLETON.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED, *and entered upon immediately,*

A HOUSE on the road leading to the Capitol landing, with all neceſſary outhouſes, a good well in the yard, and a garden well paled in.——For terms apply to

WILLIAM PEARSON.

To be SOLD *at private ſale,*

SEVEN hundred ACRES of LAND, on Chickahominy river, about twelve miles from *Edenton*, on the weſt ſide of the river. There is an exceeding good herring fiſhery belonging to it, and it is a very pleaſant ſituation; the river about two miles and a half over, and very convenient for a ferry. At *Halifax*, on the 5th day of OCTOBER next, ſeveral country born SLAVES will be ſold, for ready money.

CULLEN POLLOK.

Juſt arrived from AFRICA, *the ſhip* MARTHA, JOHN BISBROWN *commander, with about two hundred choice healthy*

SLAVES,

THE ſale of which will begin at *Bermuda Hundred*, on *Thurſday* the 20th inſtant (*Sept.*) and continue until all are ſold.

JOHN LAWRENCE } and Co.
WILLIAM CALL, }

N. B. Merchants notes will be received in payment.

On Friday *the* 28*th. inſtant will be ſold on the premiſes, purſuant to the laſt will of* Nathaniel Maynard, *deceaſed,*

SIX hundred and forty acres of very good tobacco land in *Brunſwick* county, on both ſides *Sturgeon* creek, whereon are ſundry improvements, and to which an indiſputable title will be made. One hundred pounds to be paid down, and the credit for the remainder will be agreed on at the day of ſale. 4 The EXECUTORS.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a black horſe, about 13 hands high, with a ſmall white ſpot on his off buttock, and branded on each buttock C. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5*l.* 10*s.*

DAVID IRVINE.

For SALE,

THE leaſe of a STORE and WAREHOUSE in *Peterſburg*, extremely well ſituated for trade, being cloſe to the tobacco warehouſes, and convenient either for dry goods or wet. The terms may be known by applying to

WILLIAM BEATTIE.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Suſſex* county, not more than one mile from *Nottoway* river, ſuppoſed to contain upwards of 400 acres, being part of a tract held by the ſubſcriber, of 1001 acres, on the river. The land is fine for corn and wheat, and with a little manure very good for tobacco. It is well timbered, hath on it a good apple orchard, a ſmall dwelling-houſe, a good ſmokehouſe and dairy, and a very good ſpring within about 200 yards of the houſe. There is a large field cleared, which is very freſh and good, having never been tired or tended for many years. I am not certain as to the number of acres, therefore I propoſe, upon ſelling it, to have it ſurveyed, and ſhall ſell it for that reaſon by the acre. There is a ſwamp, of fine rich ſoil, belonging to it, containing upwards of 50 acres, which will always ſerve as manure for the land. It may be entered upon the firſt of *January* next, and ſome caſh will be required then; for the remainder the purchaſer may have credit until the firſt of *January* 1772, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

Tf JOHN VERELL.

BUCKINGHAM, *Auguſt* 27, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in the lower end of *Buckingham* county, on *James* river, about a week ago, a likely ſquat negro fellow, very black, and ſtutters much in ſpeaking. When he went off he wore a coat of cotton, and hempen roll trouſers. It is imagined he is lurking about *Scotchtown*, or ſome place in the upper part of *Hanover* county. I will give 5*l.* reward to any perſon that will deliver him ſafe at my houſe.

JOHN BATES.

N. B. He was ſeen to have a paſs, and by that went for a freeman, by the name of *Thomas Scott*.

SUSSEX, *Auguſt* 25, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 18th inſtant, a Negro man ſlave named DAVY, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high. He is a well made ſenſible fellow, and uſed to work in the crop; had on when he went away a *Virginia* cloth ſhirt, leather breeches, a brown cloth waiſtcoat, and a felt hat. I gave him leave to go to ſee his wife, who lives at *Mr. Cornelius Lafſin's*, in this county, and he is ſuppoſed to be lurking about in that neighbourhood. It is ſuſpected that he has had dealings with a woman of infamous character in this neighbourhood, named *Anne Aſh-well*, and that ſhe has adviſed him to run away; as I am informed ſhe did before, when he ſtayed out near two months. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 20*s.* reward, beſides what the law allows.

Tf JOHN VERELL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Brunſwick*, the 7th of *May* laſt, a yellowiſh negro man, named NED, about ſix feet high, has a ſcar on his temple, not plain to be ſeen, and another on one of his middle fingers; had on when he went away an oſnabrugs coat, a black broadcloth jacket, negro cotton breeches and gambadoes, a felt hat, and an oſnabrugs ſhirt. He is a very good ſtopper and ſhoemaker. Whoever apprehends the ſaid runaway, and commits him to any jail, ſo as I get him again, ſhall have 20*s.* reward, beſides what the law allows.

DANIEL NANCE.

YORK town, *Sept.* 4, 1770.

STOLEN laſt *Saturday* morning, from *Mr. John Goodwin's* landing, about five miles below this town, a new model built boat, about ſixteen feet long, rows with four oars, has remarkable ſmall ſtern ſheets, without rudder irons, in her ſtern, a ſtep in her headſon for one maſt, but no place cut in the thoft, bright ſides, painted brown. Twenty ſhillings will be given (and no queſtions aſked) to any perſon that will deliver her to *Mr. William Stevenſon*, or the ſubſcriber.

EDWARD COOKE.

TAKEN up, laſt fall was two years, three ewes, two of them black, and one white, marked with a crop and two ſlits in each ear; they are now increaſed to ten. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3*l.*

PETER FARRAR.

TAKEN up, a likely bay horſe, four feet ten inches high, ten or twelve years old, with a blaze in his face, his hind feet white, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, is ſhod before, and branded on the near buttock with a heart. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10*l.*

THOMAS LIGON.

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the* 21*ſt of* November *next, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes,*

THREE thouſand acres of choice LAND in *Culpeper* county, on the *Robiſon* river, late the property of Colonel *Philip Reades*. For the convenience of purchaſers, the land is laid off into lots, and will be either ſold in that manner or altogether. An undoubted title will be made to the purchaſers; and twelve months credit will be allowed, upon bond, with approved ſecurity, being given to the Gentleman that is to attend the ſale. 9

THE executors of the late Colonel *Charles Carter* having very great reaſon to believe that his Majeſty's aſſent to the laſt act of aſſembly, empowering them to ſell a part of the teſtator's lands, held in fee ſimple, for the diſcharge of his debts and legacies, will be very ſoon obtained, in order for their confirming ſuch ſales, they hereby give notice that the lands upon *Broad* run and *Kettle* run, formerly advertiſed, will be expoſed to ſale at Captain *Nevil's*, in *Fauquier* county, on *Monday* the 1ſt of *October*. Note, the executors are compelled to demand ready money for the ſales, or to make them upon a very ſhort credit upon good ſecurity. 7 The EXECUTORS.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, out of Mrs. *Todd's* paſture, near *Todd's* bridge, about the 1ſt of *June* laſt, a ſlender made black horſe, with a ſtar in his forehead, one or both of his hind feet white, paces, trots, and gallops, very well, and branded on the near buttock T S. Whoever conveys the ſaid horſe to me, at *Todd's* bridge, ſhall have 20*s.* reward.

5*l* ADAM BENNETT.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, upon the premiſes, on* Thurſday *the* 27*th of* September, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair day,*

THE valuable TRACT of LAND called *Tuſkenia's*, on *Pamunkey* river, in *King William* county, containing 600 acres of high land, and about 1000 acres of very valuable firm marſh, lying oppoſite to *Hall's*, which is a place much frequented by ſhipping, and within a or 300 yards of a fine landing on the ſaid river to build. The place is capable of great improvements, and the ſituation is beautiful. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid in *April* next, and the remainder that time twelvemonth. A good title will be made to the purchaſer, upon giving bond, and approved ſecurity, to the mortgagees.

6

HANOVER town, JULY 25, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber having diſcontinued the ſtore kept by him in this town, requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him to ſettle their accounts immediately, by payment or otherwiſe. This advertiſement, together with the indulgence he has already given, will, he hopes, ſave farther application, as all thoſe who do not comply with it may expect to have their accounts put into an attorney's hands, without other notice, or reſpect of perſons. He has a quantity of goods, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, for ready money or ſhort credit.

Tf. JOHN SMITH.

Purſuant to an act of Aſſembly, on Monday *the* 8*th of* October *next, will be expoſed for ſale, on the premiſes,*

TWO thouſand ſeven hundred and forty acres of LAND, belonging to the eſtate of WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, Eſq; deceaſed, lying in the county of *Middleſex*, on the rivers *Rappahannock* and *Plankatank*. The land will be laid off in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the remainder, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

Tf RALPH WORMELEY, WILL. CHURCHILL, PHIL. L. GRYMES, } Truſtees.

N. B. The truſtees may be treated with at any time before the day of ſale, at their reſpective dwelling-houſes, in the county aforeſaid.

FREDERICKSBURG, JULY 10, 1770.

I HAVE juſt completed a MERCHANT MILL within 200 yards of *Fredericksburg*, and convenient to a landing where ſea veſſels may quickly load that do not draw more than ten feet water. I expect to be able to manufacture upwards of 10,000 buſhels of wheat in a year, which is more than my preſent ſtock can afford to ſupply the mill with, without ſome aſſiſtance of my friends. I therefore propoſe to manufacture wheat for merchants, or others, on the following moderate terms: I will grind, bolt, and pack the flower, coarſe and fine, for 4*d.* ſterling for every buſhel of wheat delivered to me; and deliver all the bran, or for 3*d.* ſterling if the bran is left as my own; and I ſhall charge no more than 1*s.* 4*d.* ſterling for each flower barrel and nailing, and 1*s.* 2*d.* ſterling for each bread barrel and nailing, and I will deliver it at the landing or mill, as the owner may chooſe. I cannot undertake to manufacture a leſs quantity than 500 buſhels for any one perſon on the above terms, a leſs quantity I ſhall require the uſual toll for; and if the merchants in my neighbourhood, or elſewhere, will encourage me largely, I will agree not only to take my pay in wheat for manufacturing (if they chooſe it) at the market price, but for whatever flower or ſhip bread they may buy of me I will agree to take one third of the price in *Weſt India* or other goods, at the market price, and the other two thirds in caſh on three months credit. I am ready to treat with any Gentleman who may be willing to make a trial of this trade, which I think would be to our mutual advantage, eſpecially as the people of this country, now going largely on making wheat, will pay the merchants in that commodity. I would recommend to all dealers in wheat to buy none but what is threſhed or trod out on a plank floor, and to weigh it; if it turns out 60 wt. per buſhel the profit will be worth while, as well to the maker as the buyer, but if under that ſtandard the real loſs will be equal to a penny a pound for what it falls ſhort of that weight in each buſhel. I am willing to contract for a number of years for the purchaſe of wheat, and for the ſale of flower and ſhip bread. 3m. ROGER DIXON.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in *Nanſemond* county, diſtance from *Suffolk* ſeven miles, from *Norfolk* twenty ſeven. It contains 279 acres, one third of which is not yet cleared, has on it a very good two ſtory brickhouſe, with outhouſes proper. Any one inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to *James Murdaugh* in *Nanſemond*, or *Bryan Crafbie* in *Portſmouth*. Tf

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WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 4, 1770.

AS I am determined for the future to receive more money, or have leſs buſineſs in the way of my profeſſion, I take this method (in order to prevent unneceſſary applications) of declaring that I will not for the future undertake the management of any cauſe unleſs my fee is firſt paid down, or a bond given for it, payable with intereſt twelve months after the date of ſuch bond; nor will any letter to engage me in any cauſe for the future meet with the ſmalleſt attention, or anſwer, that does not encloſe either the fee or ſuch bond for it. And that no perſon may be deceived, they will pleaſe to obſerve that it is my determined reſolution to put every ſuch bond in ſuit which is not diſcharged within one month after it becomes payable. Every perſon who favours me with their buſineſs upon the above terms will meet with my moſt grateful acknowledgments, and may depend upon the exertion of my utmoſt abilities to ſerve them. With regard to thoſe who, at the time they pretended to be my friends, could coolly ſit ſtill and ſee me reduced to the neceſſity of ſelling my ſlaves to a very great diſadvantage, and yet withhold the ſmall ſums due to me, which if paid would have removed that neceſſity, I leave it to their own hearts to determine whether they deſerve any farther indulgence. Every perſon therefore indebted to me before the firſt day of *January* laſt, who does not before the firſt day of *Auguſt* next either ſend the money due to me or a bond for the ſame, payable with intereſt in twelve months, may depend upon being ſued immediately after the time in the General Court, if the ſum due amounts to ten pounds, and in any county I can catch him if under that ſum. I ſhall be in *Williamſburg* from the 20th of *May* until after the court of *Oyer* in *June*.

21 THOMSON MASON.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.

PETERSBURG, *June* 12.

GENERAL Romanzow has transmitted to our Court a relation of the advantages gained by his army over the Turks; the substance of his despatches may be comprised in a few words. He engaged the enemy at Folchi, where he took prisoners 77 Tartars, and seized on 600 horses, 1200 head of horned cattle, and 1300 sheep; he likewise restored to liberty 300 Christian families, who groaned beneath the Turkish yoke. The loss of the enemy, in killed and wounded, is supposed to amount to 2000.

TAMESWAR, *June* 15. The whole Ottoman army passed the Danube the 5th and 6th of this month, and spread such a terrour amongst the inhabitants of Wallachia and Moldavia that great numbers of them have taken refuge in Transylvania. The Turks have left a body of 20,000 men in the environs of Widin, to secure the provisions which they are obliged to draw from Bosnia and Servia. There are at least 300,000 men, including Turks, Russians, and Tartars, in arms, in Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia. The news of a bloody battle is hourly expected.

ANCONA, *June* 19. On the 17th of May, at one in the morning, a body of Turks and Albanians suddenly attacked the Greeks, who, in conjunction with the Russians, were forming the siege of Modon. The Greeks, in a manner, directly abandoned their posts, and were partly cut to pieces, in spite of the Russians, who defended themselves courageously, and would most assuredly have repulsed the enemy, but that the commandant of the fortress making a sally at the same instant, the Russians were obliged to give way to the great number of the infidels, and abandoned their camp, with a battery of twenty cannon. Prince Dolgorucki, and the young Count Orlow, were wounded in this action, which cost the Greeks upwards of 1000 men. The Russians, however, having received a reenforcement of 400 fresh troops, drawn from their ships which are at anchor in the gulf of Modon, they attacked the enemy, the greatest part of whom being taken up in pillaging the tents and baggage, the Russians obliged them to retire, and retook their battery. During this second action, the garrison, which had just been reenforced, made a fresh sally, but were repulsed by the Russians, who afterwards continued the siege of the fortress. The Russians have likewise caused some of their ships of war to draw nearer the town, in order to cannonade it on the side of the sea; the rest of their fleet anchor at Navarino, which is still their principal place of arms. Count Orlow, who commands in chief, has likewise ordered a party of his troops, joined by several thousand Maniotes, to advance towards Tripolizza, the residence of the Bashaw of the province, in order to form the siege of that place.

SENEGAGLIA, *June* 21. According to our news from the Morea, of the 28th ult. the fortress of Modon was still in the hands of the Turks; and the Russian General had reembarked all his troops, except those who composed the garrison of Navarino, to go and meet the Ottoman fleet, which was sailed from the Dardanelles. The same advices add that upwards of 20,000 Greeks were flying from the Morea, to shelter themselves from the fury of the Turks.

VENICE, *June* 22. From the Morea we just now receive advice that the Count d'Orlow having intelligence that the Ottoman squadron had passed the straits of the Dardanelles, he immediately sailed from Coron with 14 ships of war, to give them battle.

June 23. The Turks continue to massacre all the Greeks who fall in their way, as well in the Morea as in the islands of the Archipelago; for two Turkish ships going to the isles Della Sporia, to get timber, the inhabitants were so imprudent as to hoist the Russian flag, upon which the Turks landed, and murdered all they found, both male and female, and not even so much as spared the children.

LONDON, *June* 28.

THE following is a genuine copy of a letter sent by a committee of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights to the Hon. the Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina, in answer to the letter received from the Assembly of South Carolina, (containing a subscription to the society of 1500 l. Sterling) which was some time since published in the papers. The noble spirit of liberty and benevolence which breathes throughout this epistle must make it affecting to every son of freedom, in every quarter of the globe.

To the Hon. the COMMONS HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY *of* SOUTH CAROLINA.

GENTLEMEN,

WE are directed by the society, Supporters of the Bill of Rights, to transmit to you their thanks for the very honourable testimony you have at once given of your own sentiments, and of your approbation of their conduct.

The same spirit of union and mutual assistance, which dictated your vote in our favour, animates this society. We shall ever consider the rights of all our fellow subjects, throughout the British empire, in England, Scotland, Ireland, and America, as stones of one arch, on which the happiness and security of the whole are founded. Such would have been our principle of action if the system of despotism, which has been adopted, had been more artfully conducted; but we should as readily have associated in the defence of your rights as our own, had they been separately attacked.

But Providence has mercifully alloted to depraved hearts weak understandings: The attack has been made by the same men, at the same time, on both together, and will serve to draw us closer in one great band of mutual friendship and support.

While the Norman troops of the first William kept the English in subjection, his English soldiers were employed to secure the obedience of the Normans. This management has been too often repeated now to succeed.

There was a time when Scotland, though then a separated and divided nation, could avoid the snare, and refused, even under their own Stuarts, to enslave their ancient enemies. The chains which England and Scotland disdained to forge for each other, England and America shall never consent to furnish.

Property is the natural right of mankind; the connection between taxation and representation is its necessary consequence. This connection is now broken, and taxes are attempted to be levied, both on England and America, by men who are not their respective representatives. Our case is one; our enemies are the same. We trust our constancy and conduct will not differ. Demands which are made without authority should be heard without obedience.

In this, and in every other constitutional struggle, on either side of the Atlantick, we wish to be united with you, and are as ready to give as to receive assistance.

We desire you, Gentlemen, to be persuaded that under all our domestick grievances and apprehensions the freedom of America is our particular attention; and these your publick act, and solemn engagement, afford us a pleasing presage, and confirm our hopes, that when luxury, misrule, and corruption, shall at length, in spite of all resistance, have destroyed this noble constitution here, our posterity will not, like your gallant ancestors, be driven to an inhospitable shore, but will find a welcome refuge, where they may still enjoy the rights of Englishmen amongst their fellow subjects, the descendents and brothers of Englishmen.

We are, Gentlemen, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servants, and affectionate fellow subjects,

Signed JOHN GLYNN, *Chairman.*
RICHARD OLIVER, JOHN TREVANION, *Treasurers.*
ROBERT BERNARD, JOSEPH MAWBEY, JAMES TOWNSEND, JOHN SAWBRIDGE, *Committee.*

July 7. Thursday came on in the court of King's Bench, Westminster, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mansfield, the great cause between Lord Grosvenor and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; the damages were laid for 100,000l. The counsel for the plaintiff produced some letters, said to be written by the defendant, the contents of which caused an universal laugh, while such as saw them were astonished at the method and manner in which they were written; and some jokes were passed on a dignified clergyman, who had the principal care in the education of his pupil.

After Mr. Wedderburn had read some of the above letters, and stated the case, which took up very near an hour, he entered into observations on it, as well as the contents of the letters. He asked (as the words *mutual feelings*, and I hope I shall never have occasion to *repent* this confidence, were mentioned in one of her letters) "what *mutual* feelings should pass between a married woman and any other person but her husband? Or the word *repent* should be used if it did not strongly imply a foregone dishonour?" He observed, "that it would be given to the jury, in evidence, that his Royal Highness had assumed fictitious names; and that he had taken down a servant with him, who went by the name of *Trusty*, for the purposes of carrying on his intrigue with greater security." He therefore asked, "what pain of mind it must cost his Royal Highness for one in his elevated station to associate himself for several days with his own servant, pass under a fictitious name, and forego all those honours and distinctions usually paid to his rank, if he had not this dishonourable scheme in pursuit!"

After finishing these observations, he told the jury, "that they had two principal objects for their observation; the first was the very great quality of the defendant, and the irreparable injury sustained by the plaintiff." He observed, "there were certain situations in life that made the same offence more criminal in one than another, on account of the greater duties they may owe the offended party in particular, or society in general. In the present case, though the damages may be thought to be laid high, yet as it was all the punishment the law could inflict, none of it ought to be remitted, as they had it now in their power to convince his Royal Highness in particular, and every man of rank in general, "that the laws of England, in the hands of a British jury, are always superiour to situations and connections." He likewise hoped that this would, in future, direct his Royal Highness to nobler pursuits than the seduction of the wife of a Peer, and incline him to copy from a very near relation of his (meaning his Majesty) whose conjugal attachments, abstracted from his other virtues, not only ornamented the throne he filled, but showed a bright example to his subjects.

Several witnesses were then called, the principal of whom was Denison, her Ladyship's chairman, who deposed that he several times carried his Lady to the back door in the park of his Royal Highness's house, where she went in, and staid for a considerable time; that he was one of the servants that went down with Lord Grosvenor's brother to St. Alban's; that breaking open the door, by order of Mr. Grosvenor, with two more of his fellow servants, he found the Duke of Cumberland sitting on the bed side along with Lady Grosvenor, with his waistcoat loose, and the Lady with her Dresden unbuttoned, and her breasts wholly exposed; that on their entering her Ladyship made towards the door of communication with the other room, but in the attempt fell, on which he, who was left to guard the door they entered by, went to her assistance, which his Royal Highness availed himself of, ran out, calling on them, when he got on the other side of the door, *to take notice he was not found in the room, and that he would give his* BIBLE OATH *he was not.*

Several other witnesses were called in succession, who all corroborated the discovery at St. Alban's. About half an hour past two, the evidence on the side of the prosecution being ended, counsellor Dunning began the defence, with observations upon the proof, spoke for two hours and a half, and then produced four exculpatory witnesses, the landlords and maids of the houses where the different scenes happened; but what they said was of little moment, such as, "that the beds were not tumbled, &c." as had been pretended. These being examined, the counsel for the plaintiff gave the reply, which lasted a full hour.

At seven o'clock in the evening the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield gave his charge to the jury, when they withdrew, and his Lordship adjourned the

court to his houſe in Bloomſbury ſquare. Exactly at ten the jury left the hall, and proceeded to his Lordſhip's houſe, where they gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 10,000l. damages.

It is ſaid that a meſſenger was this morning deſpatched from a favourite child to his poor mother in Germany, entreating her aſſiſtance towards the payment of certain damages and coſts of ſuit.

In ſeveral parts of the country a certain great perſonage was taken, by his diſguiſe, in a black wig, for a horſeſtealer and a highwayman, but no where that we hear for a conjurer.

It appeared upon a late trial that a noble Lord has had eleven miſtreſſes in keeping ſince his Lordſhip's marriage with his preſent wife.

A correſpondent informs us that it is now an abſolute determination in the Cabinet to take its charter from the town of Boſton, and to purſue very vigorous meaſures with the Americans.

July 10. It is again confidently aſſerted that a certain great lawyer will be again in poſſeſſion of the ſeals, as it is reported Lord Chatham and his adherents will be in office again before the end of Auguſt.

Thurſday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and his new married Lady, were preſented to their Majeſties at St. James's, and moſt graciouſly received.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, *June* 29.

"The laſt letters from Conſtantinople adviſe that the meetings of the Divan are more frequent than ever, and that all the news received from the army commanded by the Gand Viziar is kept a profound ſecret. The people are much diſpleaſed at this ſilence, but are kept in temper by ſome favourable accounts, now and then, of ſucceſſes in the Morea, where the Ruſſians are repreſented as in a way to be all maſſacred; but as ſuch methods cannot long ſucceed, an inſurrection is apprehended, when the truth can be no longer concealed. The foreign Miniſters hardly go out of their houſes, for fear of being inſulted by the enraged populace, which is a reaſon why we can get no accounts to be depended upon of the real ſituation of the affairs of the Porte. On the other hand, a report prevails that Perſia has concluded a treaty with Ruſſia, in conſequence of which the former will ſoon declare war againſt the Turks."

Letters by the way of Holland mention that the Daniſh fleet were before the port of Algiers when the laſt advices came away.

The indefatigable care of the Earl of Chatham for his country was never more deſerving the praiſe of every true Briton than at preſent, he having deſpatched emiſſaries, at his own private expenſe, to different parts, who are to ſend him the earlieſt accounts of what paſſes in their different ſtations worthy of notice.

We hear that Lord Groſvenor does not intend taking the damages granted him for *crim. con.* with his Lady, but making them a preſent to the aſylum, as the wages of ſin cannot be more properly applied than to the protection of innocence.

So certain the generality of people ſeem to be of an approaching war that it is ſaid ſome Gentlemen are building ſhips at private yards, which are to be fitted out for privateers, in caſe of a rupture.

July 11. The paragraph that the Duke of Grafton was about to be appointed to ſome office in the preſent Miniſtry, as it now ſtands, was certainly without foundation; a fact being well known that deſtroys the belief of it, which is, that he has paid a viſit to Earl Temple.

Extract of a letter from Paris, *July* 2.

"The King is gone to Marli with all his court; and the Duke d'Aiguillon is of the party, which ſhows that his Majeſty is very well ſatisfied with him. Many people ſay that the Duke d'Aiguillon is extremely mortified to have this affair determined in the manner it has been; that he deſired nothing ſo much as to have had an arret paſſed which might have teſtified to all Europe the irreproachable regularity of his conduct in Britany. It is alſo reported that he will ſoon be brought into the Council, and that a courier has been deſpatched to Meſſ. de Chalotais and de Caradeuc, with orders to them to reſume their functions of Attornies General to the Parliament of Britany.

"John James Rouſſeau lately arrived in this city."

The diſtreſs of the very numerous and brilliant company in Richmond gardens, on Sunday evening, occaſioned by the ſudden and long continued heavy rain, was beyond deſcription. Beaus and belles, of all ranks and degrees, were *every thing but drowned*. They were driven for ſhelter under the trees in all parts of the gardens, until the weight of the ſtorm on the overcharged branches forced them from their coverts; when they were obliged to make off, in the moſt miſerable plight that can be imagined. Some were bewildered, and kept ſo late in the gardens that they could not get out in time; and were confined there, wet to the ſkin, all night, while their carriages waited for them in vain without. The condition of the Ladies in particular was truly pitiable, and it is feared that the conſequence will be fatal to many. The Prince of Mecklenburg, the Spaniſh Ambaſſadour and his Lady, with many other perſons of rank and diſtinction, ſhared in the general misfortune. The inns at Richmond, Kew, &c. were ſo crowded that *ten guineas* were refuſed for a bed, and ſeveral perſons of condition were obliged to lie all night upon ſtraw. In ſhort, the confuſion and diſtreſs can only be conceived by thoſe who had the pain of beholding or ſharing in it.

On Saturday evening the Douglas, Brecanridge, from Maryland, in coming up the river was run on Barking ſhelf, and received ſo much damage as to have ten feet water in her hold.

Letters from Hanover adviſe that the Duke of Glouceſter is highly entertained there; and that his Royal Highneſs lately received a courier from Travendahl, with an invitation from the King and Queen of Denmark to pay them a viſit there. Accordingly his Royal Highneſs propoſes ſoon to ſet out for that Court, from whence he intends to go to Vienna, on a viſit to their Imperial Majeſties.

On Tueſday was tried in the court of Common Pleas, Weſtminſter, a cauſe in which Mr. Haynes, a farmer, was plaintiff, and the ſheriff of a county was defendant. The action was this: A verdict having been given laſt term, in favour of Mr. Haynes, for 500l. from another farmer, the writ to recover the money was directed to the ſheriff, who, from a perſuaſion that the debtor was a bankrupt, did not execute the ſame. On this action a verdict was found for the plaintiff, with 500l. damages, and coſts of ſuit.

Yeſterday came on before Lord Mansfield, in the court of King's Bench, Weſtminſter, a cauſe wherein a Gentleman was plaintiff, and another Gentleman defendant. The action was brought againſt the defendant for *crim. con.* with the plaintiff's wife. The damages were laid at 10,000l. and after a hearing of two hours, and the fact being clearly proved, the jury went out of court for ten minutes, and brought in their verdict for the plaintiff, with 3000l. damages, and full coſts of ſuit.

Yeſterday there was a great Council upon the affairs of America.

It is ſaid that a great perſonage intends to give a mark of his publick ſpirit, by cauſing Kew bridge (the toll of which is private property at preſent) to be free for the future.

Particulars of the proceedings yeſterday at Guildhall, upon the election of a member for the city.

Yeſterday morning came on at Guildhall the election of a member of Parliament for the city of London, in the room of the Right Hon. William Beckford, deceaſed. The Livery in the hall were very numerous. The Lord Mayor did not attend, and the only Aldermen preſent were the ſheriffs Townſend and Sawbridge, Sir William Stephenſon, Mr. Wilkes, and Mr. Oliver. At a quarter of an hour before twelve Mr. Richard Oliver came on the huſtings, and was ſaluted by the cheerful ſhouts of every one preſent. The court of huſtings for the election was opened by the ſheriffs, with the uſual proclamations, at one minute before twelve, after which the writ was read by the ſecondary; the ſheriffs were then ſworn, and the act of the 28th of George II. was read by the ſecondary. Theſe ceremonies being ended, the ſecondary, according to cuſtom, propoſed ſeverally each of the Aldermen who are not members of Parliament, which gave an opportunity to the Livery to diſtinguiſh their friends from their foes, by their different reception. The Aldermen whoſe names were favourably received were Sir Charles Aſgill, Mr. Bridgen, and Sir William Stevenſon. The following were received without any marks of cenſure or applauſe, Sir Robert Kite, Mr. Peers, Mr. Kirkman, and Mr. Bird. Hiſſes were very plentifully beſtowed on Mr. Alſop, Mr. Turner, Mr. Halifax, Mr. Shakeſpeare, Sir James Eſdaile, Mr. Kennet, Mr. Plume; but the groans and howls which iſſued at the names of Sir Henry Bankes, Mr. Naſh, and Mr. Roſſeter, can be expreſſed no where but in Guildhall, nor imagined by any perſons who have not heard them. Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Richard Glyn, Mr. Harley, Mr. Trecothick, Mr. Croſby, and the two ſheriffs Townſend and Sawbridge, being in Parliament, were not nominated; and the ſecondary read a paper, which he received from Mr. Wilkes, in theſe words: "Mr. Alderman Wilkes "gives this notice to the ſecondary that he conſiders himſelf as one of the "legal members for the county of Middleſex, and therefore that he will "not ſuffer his name to be in the liſt of thoſe Aldermen who, according "to cuſtom, are put in nomination as candidates to repreſent the city of "London in Parliament." At the reading of this paper there was a long continued ſhout. At length the ſecondary read the nomination of Richard Oliver, Eſq; citizen and draper, which was ſigned by John Skeye, Eſq; and Mr. George Bellas. Every hand in the hall was held up for Mr. Oliver, and as ſoon as the acclamations ceaſed, and ſilence could once more be obtained, Mr. Oliver was declared by the ſheriffs to be duly elected repreſentative for the city of London.

The viſit of the Duke of Grafton to Earl Temple occaſions various ſpeculations. Some think it implies a reſolution in the Duke to quit the preſent Miniſtry. Others think he is carrying on a negotiation to form a coalition of the Grenville family with them, in which caſe the Rockingham party will be left to ſhift for themſelves.

Some perſons imagine ſtrongly that, from certain negotiations which are going forward, the ſeals will not be long in commiſſion, but the office of Lord High Chancellor filled by a reſtoration.

The late election of two new members for London and Weſtminſter ought to ſerve as a pattern for all the other boroughs and counties in the kingdom. Middleſex, indeed, firſt ſet the bright example of chooſing repreſentatives that ſhould be moſt acceptable to abundantly the majority of conſtituents, unawed by the influence or proximity of a Court. London and Weſtminſter, by chooſing theirs entirely free from expenſe, have been the firſt to ſtem the amazing torrents of corruption that had broke in upon us. May the glorious precedent ſpread, and England know that if they would be a *free* people they muſt ſhow themſelves to be uncorrupted.

It is whiſpered that lenitives have been hit upon to divert the attention of the ſubjects of Britain from oppoſition to the meaſures of Adminiſtration, as a means to make the favourite ſchemes of government paſs, and to continue in office its favourite ſervants for the carrying them into execution.

Yeſterday a full board at the Admiralty was held, at the breaking up of which expreſſes were ſent to the commiſſioners of the ſeveral dockyards at Portſmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Sheerneſs.

We hear that Lord Chatham's health is completely reeſtabliſhed, and that he will ſoon occupy ſome important poſt in the Adminiſtration.

It is now ſtrongly reported that the Earl of Rochford has been earneſtly ſolicited to go to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, and that in order to induce him thereto he was promiſed that the ſalary of that high office ſhould be raiſed from 16,000l. to 26,000l. per annum.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is expected home ſome time in the month of Auguſt.

On the breaking up of the Council yeſterday, at St. James's, his Majeſty had a long conference with the Lords North, Weymouth, Hillſborough, and Sandwich, after which he returned to Richmond.

We are aſſured there is no difference ſubſiſting between the Rockingham and the Grenville parties.

July 13. Yeſterday morning arrived at Lord Rochford's office Thomas Stadwell, Eſq; ſecretary to Mr. Murray, our Ambaſſadour at Conſtantinople, it is ſaid, with the propoſals of peace made by the Turks to the Ruſſians, under the mediation of the Emperour, and our Court.

Yeſterday Lord Eglington, Lord and Lady Fitzwilliam, and General Armſtrong and Lady, were preſented to his Majeſty.

The Tweed frigat is ordered to carry the Earl of Dunmore to his government of New York. His baggage had been put on board the Carysfort, two months ſince; but ſhe being obliged to ſail, the ſaid baggage was relanded, on account of his Lordſhip's illneſs.

As ſoon as the King, on Monday morning, was informed that a number of Ladies and Gentlemen had been locked all night in Richmond gardens, his Majeſty graciouſly ordered that they ſhould be invited to the Lodge, and there ſerved with every refreſhment they might want or deſire.

A coalition of parties is now in agitation in the political world.

His Grace the Duke of Rutland was at Court yeſterday, and had a private conference with his Majeſty.

Yeſterday the Earl of Northington was again at Court. It is ſaid his Lordſhip has refuſed the ſeals, but adviſed the reſtoration of Lord Camden.

Colonel Luttrell has got the reverſion of Lord Belvidere's place in Ireland, which is Muſtermaſter General of the forces there.

It is confidently aſſerted that a Right Hon. defaulter has not, at this time, an inch of ground remaining in the iſle of Thanet; and that the whole of his eſtate there (including his Lordſhip's fine romantick ſeat at Kingſgate) is now the property of a great banker, a Baronet, in the city of London.

There is already inſtituted, or going to be, a great lawſuit between the Right Hon. Lord Conyngham and the inhabitants of St. John, St. Laurence, and other pariſhes in the iſle of Thanet. His Lordſhip, as Lord of the ſoil, claims a right to all the fiſhery along the coaſt there, as far as a man at low water can wade into the ſea, and reach to with a boat hook. The inhabitants deny this privilege, and aſſert, from time immemorial, a power of fiſhing round the coaſt as cloſe to the ſhore as they think proper.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed James Gambier, Eſq; to be commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels in North America, in the room of Samuel Hood, Eſq;

Yeſterday died, at his houſe in Parliament ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq; one of the Lords of the Treaſury, member of Parliament for Appleby in Weſtmoreland, and formerly ſecretary to the Earl of Bute.

July 14. His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to direct that the iſland of Dominica ſhould be erected into a government, ſeparate from, and independent of, the general government of the ſouthern Caribbee iſlands, of which it before made a part; and to appoint Sir William Young, Bart. to be Captain General and Governour in chief of the ſaid iſland of Dominica.

The bridge which the Turks had thrown over the Danube, for the paſſage of their main army into Moldavia, it is ſaid, was, by the ſudden riſe of that river, rendered unſerviceable. The detachments, therefore, that have already paſſed it, in order to ſecure the poſts intended to be occupied by that army, will probably be ruined before the grand army can arrive to their aſſiſtance.

The Duke of Cumberland was ſeen the other day, publickly, with Lady Groſvenor, at a houſe of his or her's a few miles from London.

Yeſterday morning Lord Chatham came to town from Hayes, and attended his Majeſty at St. James's.

If Lord Chatham and Lord Egmont ſhould reoccupy their poſts in the Adminiſtration, the publick need be no longer under any doubt of an approaching war; the abilities of both theſe ſtateſmen being turned for that department, and the name of the latter having long been a terrour to the French marine.

A treaty of alliance between the Courts of Madrid, Verſailles, and the States General, is finally concluded.

The Dutch ſquadron which ſailed ſome time ago for Algiers (having ſettled affairs with the Dey) is now, it is ſaid, cruiſing in the Mediterranean, to watch the motions of the different maritime powers.

A certain ſcholaſtick Scotchman, being aſked, the other day, how, in the name of wonder, he could turn out of his hand ſuch an egregious blockhead as a late diſtinguiſhed hero in the field of love, very candidly declared that it was not for want of indefatigable pains in the tutor, but abſolutely for want of capacity in the pupil.

We have authority to ſay that the Eaſt India company have received no bad news by the late ſhips; but, on the contrary, the moſt favourable accounts of the continuation of peace at all the company's ſettlements.

We hear that a very prudent piece of advice has been lately offered to a certain marine board, and is at preſent ſaid to be under contemplation. The above relates to the following queſtion, which it is ſaid was propounded from a very high quarter: Whether it would not be at this time adviſeable to diſperſe on the ſeas ſmall ſquadrons of ſhips of war, as hoſtilities are apprehended to be the intention of certain foreign and potent powers? And the reaſons urged to enforce the propriety, and even neceſſity, of the meaſure, are theſe: That thereby a ſufficient and ſpeedy protection would be afforded our trading veſſels, and at the ſame time the opportunity of taking or deſtroying thoſe of our enemies; and in caſe of an open declaration of war, by the union of ſome of theſe detached ſquadrons, a formidable fleet might ſoon be collected; and that, above all, the ſhips complement of men would be inured to ſervice, and made more apt and ready in the working and management of the veſſels than they could otherwiſe, if taken from ſhore, and immediately ſent on a voyage or enterpriſe, poſſibly be.

The eldeſt illegitimate ſon of the late Lord Mayor, we hear, has been offered 50,000 l. for his chance of ſucceeding to the paternal eſtate.

It is ſaid that ſome particular orders have been deſpatched to Gibraltar.

The Grand Seignior is now at Adrianople, where he keeps a conſtant guard of 30,000 men round the ſeraglio, and admits none but the Council and foreign Miniſters to ſee him, who are obliged to paſs through a line of guards.

We hear that Captain John Elliot, who ſignalized himſelf on many occaſions during the laſt war, and particularly in the defeat of Thurot, is appointed to ſucceed Commodore Forreſt on the Jamaica ſtation.

We hear that two perſons are to be ſpeedily ſent over to America, in a publick capacity, and with a deſign as new and extraordinary as the appointment is uncommon.

Yeſterday his Majeſty came from Richmond to St. James's, where there was a levee, at which the Right Hon. Lord Groſvenor was preſent.

We hear that the preſent Miniſtry greatly oppoſe the plan of accomodation offered by the Earl of Northington.

It it rumoured that an open rupture will ſpeedily commence between the Courts of Verſailles and Peterſburg.

We are aſſured that a popiſh nunnery, under the appellation of a boarding ſchool, is now kept near Hammerſmith, where many of the fair ſex are immured for life, entirely againſt their inclinations, through the contrivance of their parents, friends, or relations, in order to gratify their own avarice or ambition, with the fortunes originally intended for theſe unhappy females.

July 17. Letters from Peterſburg mention that a fleet is actually ſailed from Aſoph, to the attack of Conſtantinople. It is added that her Imperial Majeſty has rejected the overtures of peace that have been made on the part of the Porte, until the ſucceſs of this enterpriſe ſhall firſt be known.

Saturday laſt Lord Mansfield had a conference with the Marquis of Rockingham at his houſe in Groſvenor ſquare, and afterwards went to Mr. Wedderburn's.

We are aſſured that the Duke of Cumberland has told a great perſonage "that a certain Lady of quality ſeduced him, not his Highneſs her."

Laſt night ſome ſecret deſpatches were received from the Engliſh Ambaſſadour at Paris.

It was yeſterday reported that the Ruſſian fleet, after a ſharp diſpute with the Turks, had paſſed the Dardanelles, and were in full ſail for Conſtantinople.

This day ſome important deſpatches were received at the Secretary of State's office in Cleveland row, from James Bruſleby, Eſq; his Majeſty's Conſul at Madrid,

Letters from Conſtantinople ſay that the city continues in the utmoſt danger of being ſet on fire by the mutinous Janizaries, who commit daily the moſt horrid exceſſes; and that a number of Jews, Greeks, and renegadoes, which laſt they inſiſt are all ſecret ſpies, have already fallen victims to their fury.

Orders are given for ſending two years proviſions to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Minorca, that they might not be in want if a communication ſhould at any time be ſhut up.

The only excuſe that was ever made by the Miniſtry for the ſhameful delay of bringing the American affairs to a concluſion was that they wanted the proper information. That buſineſs is become too deſperate now to admit of ſo ſhallow a pretence. The laſt accounts from thence confirm this ſufficiently, and it is a melancholy truth that the diſpute which might have been ſome time ago terminated by fair words can only be now effected by injuſtice and open force. We are told that the firſt ſtep in the above affair will be to order over two merchants from America, of credit and character, in order to learn the *true* ſtate of affairs from them *upon oath*. Other accounts ſay that a reſpectable deputation will be immediately ſent to America, to make a ſtrict inquiry into every particular complained of, and report the ſame; which report will be compared with the other accounts, and meaſures taken accordingly.

The foreign mails this day brought nothing of importance relating to the Turks and Ruſſians. Count Orlow has certainly reembarked his troops at the Morea, and ſailed with 14 ſhips to meet the Turkiſh Admiral, who paſſed the Dardanelles with a large ſquadron, which is to be joined by the Algerine fleet in the Archipelago; ſo that a deciſive engagement will, it is likely, ſoon take place.

By letters from the continent, arrived this day, we learn that the French are actually fitting out a large armament at Toulon, under pretence of its attacking the Tuniſians; but the foreign politicians think it deſtined for a very different purpoſe, and that Great Britain will ſoon have a reaſon to repent of her late unaccountable inactivity.

The marching of the King of Pruſſia's troops has occaſioned great ſpeculation on the continent. It is thought he is determined to annex Hamburg, Dantzick, and a certain *electorate*, to his other dominions.

It is not true that the Earl of Chatham was in town laſt Friday, and had a conference with the King; but Lord Northington continues in town.

Friday laſt Earl Temple paid a viſit to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia, at Gunnerſbury houſe.

It is aſſerted the French are building ſeveral ſhips of the line, and others, at the different ſeaports in the iſland of Corſica.

LIVERPOOL, *July* 13.

THEY write from Cheſter that of all the curioſities that ever were exhibited in that city none has met with ſuch general approbation and eſteem as Maria Thereſa, the amazing Corſican fairy, who has had the honour of being ſhown three times before their Majeſties. This moſt aſtoniſhing part of the human ſpecies was born in the iſland of Corſica, on the mountain Stata Ota, in the year 1743; ſhe is only 34 inches high, and weighs but 24 lbs. A child of two years of age has larger hands and feet. Her ſurpriſing littleneſs makes a ſtriking impreſſion, at firſt ſight, on the ſpectator's mind. Nothing diſagreeable, either in perſon or converſation, is to be found in her; although moſt of nature's productions, in miniature, are generally deficient in both. Her form affords a pleaſing ſurpriſe, and her admirable ſymmetry angages the attention. She is poſſeſſed of a great deal of vivacity and ſpirit, can ſpeak Italian and French, and gives the inquiſitive mind an agreeable entertainment. In ſhort, ſhe is the moſt extraordinary curioſity ever known, or even heard of in hiſtory; and the curious, in all countries where ſhe has been ſhown, pronounce her to be the fineſt diſplay of human nature in miniature they ever ſaw.

July 20. Captain Robinſon of the ſhip Iſabella, belonging to Dublin, on his paſſage from Riga to Dublin, on the 3d of July, at twelve o'clock, took up at ſea Allen M'Caſkell, who was then tied with a rope on the ſide of a ſmall boat. It appears that the ſaid M'Caſkell, with Donald Cheſam, John M'Clean, and a young lad, left Loughbrackadill (in the iſland of Sky) on the 28th of June, in the morning, in order to ſail to Glenelg, a ſmall iſland but a few leagues diſtance; but in a few hours after, in a guſt of wind, the boat overſet, and M'Caſkell, Cheſam, and M'Clean, got on the ſide of the boat, and laſhed themſelves thereon. Soon after a heavy ſea broke over, and waſhed off the two latter, who were found dead, tied together, when the ſaid boat was taken up. It farther appears that ſaid M'Caſkell, who is yet living, and in a fair way of recovery, though in a very weak condition, had been laſhed to the boat five days, without any ſubſiſtence of any kind whatever, and part of his body in water, being almoſt famiſhed.

On Sunday the 1ſt inſtant a melancholy accident happened at Budley Salterns, in Devonſhire. A man, his two ſons, and nephew, walking on the beach, the lads undreſſed to bathe, and in coming out again their feet ſlipped, and the waves drove them back into the ſea; upon which the father leaped in to ſave them, who being caught hold of by the lads, fell likewiſe. The nephew unfortunately followed, and fell alſo; ſo that all four were drowned. The next day when taken up, the man was found ſtanding in the ſea.

There are now living under one roof, in Mill ſtreet, at the bottom of Long Millgate, [illegible] ſiſter, who work every day for their livelihood, and are now in good health, three men, and three women, whoſe ages, in the whole, amount to 480 years.

EDINBURGH, *July* 18.

WE are credibly informed that within theſe two weeks paſt ſeven women in and about the pariſh of Salton, *East Lothian*, have been ſafely delivered of fifteen children, who are all in a good way.

Accounts from all parts of the country mention the agreeable proſpect of a plentiful crop of all [illegible] grain, as well as graſs.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, *July* 16.

"A labourer dug up, on Thurſday laſt, in the pariſh of Nigg, in the county of Mearns, a ſtone, which was buried about three feet, with this inſcription, R. Is. L. which certainly is *Rome Imperii Limes*. It was probably erected near that place by Julius Cæſar, as a monument of having carried his arms ſo far. If ſo, the doubt whether Cæſar extended his conqueſts northward to the Grampian hills is at laſt reſolved."

GLASGOW, *July* 5.

ON Monday night arrived here, from Edinburgh, their Graces the Duke and Dutcheſs of Montague, and Duke and Dutcheſs of Buccleugh. They went to Hamilton on Tueſday, and returned the ſame evening, and on Wedneſday morning ſet off for Inverary.

On Tueſday the Earl of Murray arrived in town. And on Saturday laſt arrived here, from Ireland, Dr. Garnet, Biſhop of Glogar, whoſe chaplain next day preached a moſt excellent ſermon in the Engliſh chapel here.

To-morrow will be laid the foundation ſtone of the laſt pier but one of the new bridge over Clyde, at the foot of Jamaica ſtreet, which is now carrying on with the greateſt alacrity and deſpatch.

July 12. We can with certainty aſſure the publick that the navigable canal between the Forth and Clyde is going on with very rapid and ſucceſsful progreſs; twelve miles of it are already cut, ſeveral locks finiſhed, and about a dozen more in great forwardneſs.

DUBLIN, *June* 28.

A FEW days ago two Gentlemen of Drogheda, falling out on an imaginary affront, the one a married man, who had a large family, the other a bachelor, the bachelor challenged the married man, on which he received for anſwer that if he would ſign a bond to ſupport his wife and family, if he ſhould be killed, he would immediately fight him, as then he would be upon equal terms, otherwiſe he muſt excuſe him; which precaution was the means of making up the affair, and now not any two are greater friends.

The infamous gang of ruffians called White Boys, in Ireland, is now entirely broken, by the unparallelled perſeverance of the Earl of Carrick, who has purſued them night and day, enduring the greateſt fatigue and hardſhip, at the utmoſt hazard and peril of his own life.

For SALE, *or to be* RENTED *for a term of years, and entered upon immediately,*

THE capital prize drawn in Col. *Byrd's* lottery, conſiſting of a DOUBLE FORGE and GRIST MILL, at the falls of *James river*, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the uſe of the landing, the canal, which [illegible] never failing ſtream from the river, with ten feet of land on each ſide, as alſo 2000 acres of land, the fartheſt part of which is not more than two miles from the works, and eſtimated to be as good as any high land on *James river*. As the very beautiful and advantageous ſituation of this place, part of which overlooks the mouth of the falls, convenient to four principal towns, in the centre of the colony, capable of great improvement, has been ſo fully deſcribed in the plan of the ſaid lottery, I ſhall only add that all the works were built in the year 1763, and are now in good repair; that the mill has been well accuſtomed for 60 years paſt, and is known to be worth at leaſt 200 l. a year at preſent; that the ſaid works, lying in the heart of a wheat country, the forge may be converted into a merchant mill, and 100,000 buſhels of wheat manufactured in the year, and where a ſaw mill may eaſily be erected, there not being more than 150 acres of the ſaid land cleared, and all the reſt well timbered, which renders it ſtill more valuable. If not ſold privately, or rented, between this and the 5th of *November* next, it will then be expoſed to publick ſale, or rented, before the *Raleigh* tavern. The terms, which will be reaſonable, any perſon may be acquainted with, in the mean time, by applying to me, in *Williamſburg*, or directing a line for me, to be left at the Poſt Office; and the land and works viewed, at any time, by applying to Mr. *Thomas Bowrn*, who reſides on the premiſes.

HENRY MORSE.

WEST POINT, *Sept.* 15, 1770.

THE partnerſhip between *Frazer* and *Tremlett* being now diſſolved, all perſons indebted thereto are deſired to diſcharge their accounts immediately, or give bond for their reſpective balances; and thoſe to whom the partnerſhip is indebted are requeſted to make their demands known, that the books may be cloſed.

JOHN G. FRAZER.
RICHARD TREMLETT.

To Meſſ. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

IN your paper of the 30th ult. I obſerved a piece ſigned *Thomas Moore*, the deſign of which, under colour of anſwering an advertiſement I publiſhed on the 2d of the ſame month, is only to abuſe me, without any cauſe, in a moſt ſcandalous manner. I am but juſt returned from the *Auguſta* ſprings, or ſhould have taken notice of Col. *Moore*'s piece of calumny before now; though I flatter myſelf my reputation is too well eſtabliſhed, with thoſe who know me, to ſuffer from what he has aſſerted, or can ſay. I ſhould hardly have thought it worth while to take notice of his publication, were it not that many of your readers here and in other colonies, as well as beyond ſea, ſtrangers to our tranſactions, might probably receive impreſſions from theſe to my prejudice. The following certificates, I make no doubt, will ſerve to remove any ſuch.

Col. *Moore* tells you he is not a little ſurpriſed at my publiſhing to the world what I know myſelf to be falſe, and numbers can prove. This is language for a Gentleman, as he calls himſelf! I do now aſſert that what I publiſhed is the truth, as will appear by my affidavit; and I challenge any man of credit to contradict it. He alſo tells you his reaſon for detaining my bond is becauſe he does not like my goods for payment, and tells a long ſtory about punch, bull ſyllabubs, clubs for dinners, clubs for ſuppers, 20s. to waiters, *&c.* which I charged him with when I did his buſineſs. The Gentleman is entirely miſtaken, for no ſuch articles were ever charged in my account againſt him. While I was in *Williamſburg*, which was from *October* 17th until the 6th of *November*, 1769, when his lottery was drawn, I had ſeven punch, a ball ticket, *&c.* with caſh that Mr. *Hay* paid Mr. *Hart* for me, all charged to me by Mr. *Hay* (as you will ſee by his account) for all which I expected to ſettle with Col. *Moore*, as I told him when Mr. *Bierd* and Mr. *Weſt* attempted to ſettle our accounts, he having told me that he had accounted with Mr. *Hay* for the whole account of expenſes. After being at Mr. *Sparr*'s one week (for which I paid him) I removed, by Col. *Moore*'s poſitive orders, to Mr. *Hay*'s, there to remain as long as any merchants continued in town, to collect money and take bonds for his lottery tickets. This may ſerve to invalidate the Gentleman's aſſertion when he ſays that my account at Mr. *Hay*'s amounted to 14 l. in little more than a week, when he expected I lodged at Mr. *Sparr*'s.

Our accounts might have been ſettled before now, if Col. *Moore* had been as deſirous as I was. I am now ready, and will be extremely glad to cloſe them; for I expect a balance in my favour of more than 30 l. having paid off my bond to him, before due, with rum and ſugar, *&c.* I never would have taken my bond, had I not underſtood it was once aſſigned to Mr *Lyons*, and taken back again, upon my ſpeaking to Col. *Moore*. As to my inordinate deſire of appearing in publick, as he ſays, and being unhappily prevented from perſonally doing ſo for ſome time paſt, I am really at a loſs to know what the Colonel means by this. I never deſire to appear in the publick papers, without ſome urgent cauſe; and as for my perſonal appearance, I go to every publick place where my buſineſs leads me. To ſatisfy Col. *Moore* of this, he may appoint the moſt publick place in the colony for the adjuſtment of our accounts, which will be extremely agreeable to me, and rid the publick from being peſtered with a diſpute they are no ways concerned in.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble ſervant,

WEST POINT, *Sept.* 20, 1770.

JOHN G. FRAZER.

KING WILLIAM, SEPT. 18, 1770.

THIS is to certify that ſome time in the month of *March* laſt I happened to be at *King William* courthouſe, and was applied to by Col. *Thomas Moore*, and Mr. *John G. Frazer*, for Mr. *William Bierd* and myſelf to ſettle their accounts. Accordingly Col. *Moore*'s books, and Mr. *Frazer*'s account, were laid before us; whereupon we proceeded ſo far as to add up Mr. *Frazer*'s account, after which we ſent for Col. *Moore* into the room, that we might examine his account. This he refuſed; upon which we did not think it prudent to proceed any farther, as Col. *Moore* would by no means be preſent. Soon after this his ſon *Thomas* carried the books out of the room, and Mr. *Frazer* took up his account.

FRANCIS WEST, jun.

KING WILLIAM, SEPT. 18, 1770.

THIS is to certify that I have, for ſeven months paſt, lived at the houſe of Mr. *John G. Frazer*; during which time he made a voyage to *Boſton* in *New England*, and has attended at all places, I believe, where his buſineſs required.

RICHARD TREMLETT.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1770.

SOME time in the year 1768 I gave my bond, with *Jeffery Palmer* ſecurity, to Col. *Thomas Moore* of *King William* county, for 30 l. payable in *November* 1768, with intereſt from 1767, which was for one and a half of his lottery tickets. Before the money became due I let him have goods to the amount of the bond, and more I believe. I then demanded my bond in, upon which he told me I ſhould have it when we ſettled; which he has not done yet, nor can I either get him to ſettle or give me up my bond. I deſire no one will take an aſſignment of it, or of an open account of Meſſ. *Moore & Bierd* againſt me, as I have long ſince made payment of both, as may appear by my books at any time.

JOHN G. FRAZER.

KING WILLIAM county, ſc. Sworn to before JOHN WEST.